

Industrial & Commercial LOUISVILLE AND GAZETTE.

VOLUME VII.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

NUMBER 9.

Miles Leatherwood, slave of Gen. John Morgan, at Greenville, was accidentally burnt to death in Polk County Tenn.

The first Turco-European train over the railroad skirting the Sea of Marmora entered Stamboul on Tuesday last, crossing the old Seraglio grounds.

The tobacco crop of Connecticut is pronounced the largest and best in quality of any crop ever produced in that industrious and enterprising State.

The Boston Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, recently held a fair in that city, from which they realized \$22,000. They have inaugurated an "Animals' Home," where stray dogs, horses and other animals find protection, and provision is made for bringing aged and disabled creatures to a painless death.

F. A. Marden and S. B. Kendig, the defaulting clerks at Washington, have been sentenced, the former to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$12,000, the amount embezzled, and the latter to two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$14,000, the amount embezzled.

The annual report of the Boston Board of Trade, which may be regarded as the reflex of the sentiment of the commercial classes of that city, favors the removal of import duties on materials and the admission to American registry of foreign built vessels, as the best means to be adopted for the rehabilitation of our mercantile marine. It also favors the modification of the Alien Passenger Act, with the prospect of abolishing the head-money imposition; the revision of the freight tariffs on our railroads, with an immediate effect of increasing our commerce.

THE LOUISVILLE

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE,

(20 PER CENT. COMMISSION TO ALL AGENTS)

A Forty-Eight Column Weekly,

DEVOTED TO

Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature, &c., &c.,

A PAPER FOR

The Merchant,

The Farmer,

The Artisan,

AND

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

EACH issue will contain a faithful report of our local markets, with an acceptable and interesting epitome of Commercial News. All matters of general interest pertaining to Finance, Commerce, Markets, Manufactures, Agriculture, Horticulture, Polite Literature, &c., will receive such attention as will commend the paper to a generous and liberal patronage. As a

MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING

NONE BETTER IS OFFERED, AS ITS CIRCULATION IS EXTENSIVE THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

"THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.—This week's issue of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette contains a card from Mr. J. H. Turner, announcing that he has surrendered the entire management and editorial control of that paper to Mr. John W. Clarke, who will at once assume its direction. Mr. Clarke has experience and capacity, and will no doubt add largely to the interest and value of the paper."—(Courier Journal, Oct. 7, 1871.) In order to extend its influence and usefulness, the following club rates of subscription have been adopted:

One Copy one year,	\$3 00
Three copies one year,	8 00
Five "	12 00
Eleven "	25 00
Twenty-five "	50 00

All persons who will interest themselves in extending and increasing our circulation will be allowed Twenty per cent. commission on every \$5 00 subscription sent us, if preferred, in lieu of the above club rates. Agents thus acting can deduct the amount from each remittance. The money must accompany the list in every case, and must be sent by postoffice, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express, charges prepaid. Address
JOHN W. CLARKE,
95 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

OUR TRADE-MARK

BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.
Old Pet Bourbon.
Diana Bourbon.
Old Buck Bourbon.
Galt House Bourbon.
Challenge Rye.
Choice Rye.
Favorite Rye.
Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union, we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped coo-
perage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our Whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way.

Druggists and other dealers desiring FINE, PURE, WHISKIES, will always find our goods meet their wants.

WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

Kentucky Rye Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

OUR TRADE-MARK

BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.
Old Pet Bourbon.
Diana Bourbon.
Old Buck Bourbon.
Galt House Bourbon.
Challenge Rye.
Choice Rye.
Favorite Rye.
Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union, we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped coo-
perage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way.

Druggists and other dealers desiring FINE, PURE WHISKIES, will always find our goods meet their wants.

WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Selected.

NOBODY KISSED ME GOOD-NIGHT.

BY GRACE MELBOURNE.

NEELING alone in the stillness,
Down by the white covered bed,
Softly the tear-drops were falling,
Bowed was my young, tired head.
Stealing so soft through the chamber,
The moon, with its mystical light,
The words kept so silently coming—
Nobody kissed me good-night.

Home, with its gentle caresses,
Loved ones, with faces so true,
Oh, I can see them so plainly!
Darlings, I am praying for you.
Here the soft good-night, so loving,
And the bright smile to my sight,
Would be a blessing. Ah! sadly
I wait for the loving good-night.

Love, what a charm you have given
To this strange pathway of ours,
You have adorned it so brightly
With your most beautiful flowers.
And in the silence, while kneeling,
Here, in this soft changing light,
How can I help but remember
Nobody kissed me good-night.

But there's a thought that will cheer me,
And I am glad when I say
Some one will miss me a little,
Some one will earnestly pray.
Maybe that some one is thinking
Of one "neath this soft, fading light,
And wonders, so silently dreaming,
If somebody kissed me good-night.

And in the dear little circle,
Gathered so happily there,
They may be thinking and wondering—
Oh! it looks peaceful and fair!
And when they kiss all the others,
They'll wait, ere they put out the light,
And say as they think, perhaps fondly:
"I wonder who kissed her good-night."

Well, well, little heart, are you foolish,
To linger so long o'er a kiss?
You have grown so used to its sweetness,
No wonder its sunshine you miss.
Oh! how many are wretchedly starving
For the love of a heart true and bright!
I'll not mourn, for I know they are dear ones
Who would eagerly kiss me good-night.

The Bonny Hands that Make Good Bread

BY JOHN S. ATCHESON.

OWN the charms of rounded arms,
Of eyes that love's soft luster shed,
Of raven hair, and tresses fair,
Of cheeks that toy with white and red
Of pouting lips where Cupid dips
The arrows that to hearts are sped;
Yet none of these my fancy please
Like the bonny hands that make good bread

Some hands have art to move the heart,
By winking music's sweet appeal;
Some borrow dyes from perfect skies,
And, through the canvas, make us feel,
Son e make the dress fair forms caress,
To win the heart and turn the head;
For me, more rare beyond compare,
Are the bonny hands that make good bread

Gay maiden, vain the rustling train,
Those jewelled hands so idly crossed,
That idler mind can pleasure find
In every hour nobly lost!
Your jewels shine, your looks are fine,
But I'll not seek, when'er I wed,
For jewelled hands, or gold and lands,
But bonny hands that make good bread.

The Organ-Blower.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

DEVOUTEST of my Sunday friends,
The patient organ-blower bends;
I see his figure sink and rise
(Forgive me, Heaven, my wandering eyes),
A moment lost, the next half seen,
His head above the scanty screen,
Still measuring out his deep psalms
Thro' quavering hymns and panting psalms.

No priest that prays in glided stole,
To save a rich man's mortgaged soul;
No sister fresh from holy vows,
So humbly stoops, so meekly bows,
His large obeisance puts to shame
The proudest genuflecting dame,
Whose Easter bonnet low descends
With all the grace devotion lends.

Oh, brother, with thy supine spine,
How much we owe those bows of thine!
Without thine arm to lend the breeze,
How vain the finger on the keys!
Though all unmatched the player's skill,
Those thousand throats were dumb and still;
Another star may shape the tone,
The breath that fills it is thine own.

to day it had had enough. It knew little more than the do phin.

"Many a night have I lain upon a wet stone and looked far into the country, miles and miles away from here. There are crafty creatures, called in their speech men-folk. They plot against us, but usually we slip away from them; that I know well, and the sea-eel, too, that you are asking about, he knows it. He has been under their away, up there on the earth, time out of mind, and it was from there that they were carrying him off on a ship to a distant land. I saw what a trouble they had, but they could manage him, because he had become weak on earth. They laid him in coils and circles. I heard how he tingled and jingled and rangled when they laid him down and when he slipped away from them out here. They held on to him with all their might, ever so many hands hold of him, but he kept slipping away from them down to the bottom; there he is lying now—till further notice, I rather think."

"He is quite thin," said the small fishes.

"They have starved him," said the seal, "but he will soon come to himself and get his old size and corpulence again. I suppose he is the great sea serpent that men are so afraid of and talk so much about. I never saw him before and never believed in a sea serpent," and with that down went the seal.

"How much he knew; how he talked," said the small fishes; "I never was so wise before; if it only isn't all an untruth."

"We can, any way, swim down and see for ourselves," said the littlest fish. "On the way we can hear what the others think about it."

"I wouldn't make a stroke with my fins to get at something to know," said the others and turned away.

"But I would," said the littlest fellow, and put off down into deep water. But it was a good distance from where the "long thing that sank" lay. The little fish looked and hunted on all sides down in the deep water. Never before had it imagined the world to be so big. The herrings went in great shoals, shining like a mighty ribbon of silver; the mackerel followed after and looked even finer. There were fishes there of all fashions and marked with every possible color; jelly fish; like half transparent flowers, borne along by the currents. Great plants grew up from the floor of the ocean; grass, fathoms long, and palm-like trees, every leaf tenanted by shining shell-fish.

At last the little fish spied a long, dark streak away down, and made his way toward it, but it was neither fish nor cable; it was the gunwale of a sunken vessel, which above and below the deck was broken into by the force of the sea. The little fish swam into the cabin, where the people who perished when the vessel sank were all washed away, except two; a young woman lay there stretched out, with her little child in her arms. They seemed to be sleeping. The little fish was quite frightened, for it did not know that they never again could waken. Sea-weed hung like a network of foliage over the gunwale about the two beautiful bodies of mother and babe. It was so quiet, so solitary. The little fish scampered away as fast as it could, out where the water was bright and clear and there were fishes to see. It had not gone far before it met a whale, fearfully big.

"Don't swallow me!" cried the little fish. "I am not even to be tasted, I am so small, and it is a great comfort to me to live."

"What are you doing away down here, where your kind never come?" asked the whale.

So then the little fish told about the astonishingly long eel, or whatever the thing was, that had sunk down from above and produced such a panic amongst all the other creatures in the sea.

"Ho, ho!" said the whale, and he drew in such a rush of water that he was ready to make a prodigious spout when he came to the surface for a breath.

"Ho, ho! so that was the thing that tickled me on the back when I was turning round. I thought it was a ship's mast that I could break up into clothes-pins. But it was not here that it was; no; a great deal further out lies the thing. I'll go with you and look for it, for I have nothing else to do," and so it swam off, and the little fish behind it, not too near, because there was a tearing stream, as it were, in the wake of the whale.

They met a shark and an old saw-fish. They, too, had heard of the famous sea-eel, so long, so thin; they had not seen it, but now they would.

"I'll go with you," said the shark, who was on the same road; "if the great sea-serpent is no thicker than a cable, then I can bite through it in one bite," and he opened his mouth and showed his six rows of teeth. "I can bite dents in a ship's anchor, and certainly can bite off the shank."

"There it is," said the great whale.

"I see him." He thought he saw better than the others. "See how it rises, how it bends and bows and curves."

But it was not the sea-serpent, but an extraordinary great eel, ever so many eels long, that drew near.

"Why, I have seen him before," said the saw-fish. "He never made a hullabaloo in the sea or frightened any big fish out of his wits."

And so they talked to him of the new eel and asked him if he would go with them on their voyage of discovery.

"If that eel is longer than I am," said the sea-eel, "there will be something disagreeable happening."

"Aye, that there will," said the others; "there are enough of us not to tolerate him," and so they shot ahead. But then there came, right in their way, a great monster, bigger than all of them put together. It looked like a floating island that could not stop itself. It was a venerable whale. Its head was grown over with sea-weed, its back covered with barnacles and such innumerable oysters and mussels that its black skin was altogether whitened.

"Come with us, old fellow," said they. "Here is a new fish come, and we won't stand it."

"I would rather lie where I am lying," said the whale. "Leave me alone; leave me alone. Oh, ah! Oh, ah! I suffer from a dreadful disease! My only relief is to get up toward the surface and get my back up higher. Then the great sea-fowl can come and pick at me. That feels so good, only when they do not drive their beaks in too far. Sometimes they go in too far; sometimes they go in too deep, quite into my blubber. You can see now how a complete skeleton of a fowl is fixed in my back; she struck her claws in too deep and could not get them out when I went down to the bottom. And now the little fishes have picked at her. See how she looks and how I am. I am all diseased."

"That is all imagination," said the shark. "I am never sick. No fish is ever sick."

"Pardon me," said the whale. "The eel suffers from headache, the carp has small-pox and we all have intestinal worms."

"Nonsense!" said the shark, and refused to hear any further, and others also would rather not; they had something else to attend to.

At last they came to the place where the telegraph cable lay. It has a pretty long bed on the floor of the sea from Europe to America, over sand-banks and sea-mud, rocky ground and weedy places and entire forests of coral. The currents down there, too, change, whirlpools eddy and fishes swarm in greater masses than the countless flocks of birds that men see when birds of passage take their flight. There is a stir, a splashing, there, a humming and rushing. The rushing still haunts a little the great empty conch shells when we hold them to our ears.

"There lies the fellow!" cried all the great fishes and the little one with them. They saw the cable, the beginning and end of which vanished beyond the reach of their eyes. Sponges and polyps swayed from the ground, rose and fell over it, so that now it was hidden, now came to view. Sea-porcupines, snails and worms moved over it. Gigantic crabs, that had a complete fringe of creeping things, stalked about it. Dark sea-nepemones, or whatever the creature is called that eats its entire body, lay beside it and smelled of the new creature that had stretched itself on the bottom of the sea. Floamers and codfish turned over in the water so as to get an idea about it from all sides. The star-fish, that always bores down into the mud and can keep its eyes outside, lay and stared to see what was to come of all this bustle.

The telegraph cable lay without stirring, but life and thought were in it. Human thought went through it. "The thing is crafty," said the whale. "It is able to strike me in the stomach, and that is my weak point."

"Let us grope along," said the polyps. "I have long arms and finger-fingers; I have been moving by the side of it; now I'll go a little faster," and so it stretched its most flexible, longest arms down to the cable and round about it. "It has no scales," said the polyps; "it has no skin at all. I do believe it never feeds its own young."

The sea-eel laid itself by the side of the telegraph cable and stretched out as far as it could. "The thing is longer than I am," it said; "but it is not length that does anything; one must have skin, stomach and flexibility."

The whale dived down deeper than he had ever been. "Art thou fish, or art thou eel?" it asked, "or art thou only some piece of work made up above that cannot thrive down here amongst us?"

The telegraph cable did not answer it; it has no power for that. Yet thoughts go through it, men's thoughts that rush in one second miles upon miles from land to land.

"Will you answer, or will you take a crack?" asked the fierce shark, and all the other great fishes asked the same thing.

The cable did not stir, but it had its private thought, and such a one it had a right to have when it was full of thoughts. "Let them only give me a crack! then I shall be hauled up and be myself again; that has happened to others of my race in shallower waters."

So it gave no answer; it had nothing else to attend to: it telegraphed and lay in its lawful place at the bottom of the ocean.

Up above the sun now went, as men say. It became like flaming fire, and all the clouds glowed with fiery color, each more splendid than the others.

"Now we shall get the red light," said the polyps, "and can see the thing better, if need be."

"At it! at it!" shouted the shark. "At it! at it!" said the sword-fish and the whale and the eel.

They rushed forward, the shark foremost. But just as it was about to grip the wire, the sword-fish, out of pure politeness, ran his saw right into the back of the shark. It was a great mistake, and the shark lost his strength for biting. There was a hubbub down in the mud. Great fishes and small, sea-anemones and snails, rushed at one another, mashed and squeezed in. The cable lay and quietly attended to its affairs, and that one ought to do.

The dark night brooded over them, but the ocean's millions of living creatures lighted it; crawl-fish, not so large as a pin-head, gave out light. Some were so small that it took a thousand to make one pin-head, and yet they gave light. It certainly is wonderful, but that's the way it is.

These sea creatures looked at the telegraph wire. "What is the thing?" they asked, "and what isn't it?" Aye, that was the question.

Then there came an old sea-cow. Folks on the earth call it kind a mermaid, or else a merman. This was a she, had a tail and two short arms to splash with, hanging breasts, and seaweed sponge on her head, and that was what she was proud of.

"Will you have the society of intelligent people?" said she. "I'm the only one down here that can give it. But I ask in return for it perfectly secure pasture on the bottom of the sea for me and mine. I am a fish, you see, and I am also an amphibious animal—with practice. I am the wisest cow in the sea. I know about everything that goes on down here, and all that goes on above. That thing you are pondering over is from above, and whatever plumps down from up there is dead and comes to be dead and powerless. Let it lie there for what it is—only some invention of man."

"Now I think there is something more to it," said the little fish.

"Hold your tongue, mackerel!" said the great sea-cow.

"Stickieback!" said the rest, and that was even more insulting.

And the sea-cow explained to them that this terrible thing, which, to be sure, had not given a single mutter, was only some invention from dry land. And she delivered a little oration upon the rottenness of men.

"They want to get hold of us," said she. "That's all they live for. They stretch their nets for us and come with bait on a hook to catch us. That thing there is some kind of a big string which they think we are going to bite at—they are such stupid. We are not. Only do not touch it, and it will shrivel up and all turn to dust and mud. Everything that comes down from up there is full of cracks and breaks—it is good for nothing."

"Good for nothing!" said all the creatures in the sea, and held fast to the sea-cow's opinion, so as to have an opinion. The little fish had its own thoughts. "That exceedingly long, thin serpent is perhaps the most wonderful fish in the ocean. I have a feeling it is."

"The very most wonderful," say we human folks, and say it with knowledge and assurance. It is the great sea-serpent, long ago the theme of song and story. It was born and nourished and sprang forth from men's cunning, and was laid upon the bottom of the sea, stretching from the eastern to the western land, bearing messages quick as light flashes to our earth. It grows in might and in length, grows year by year, through all the seas round the world, beneath the stormy waves and the lucid waters, where the skipper looks down as if he sailed through the transparent air and sees the transparent fish, brilliant fireworks of color. Down, far down, stretches the serpent, Midgard's snake, that bites its own tail as it encircles the earth. Fish and shell beat upon it with their heads—they understand not the thing—it is from above. Men's thoughts, in all languages, course through it noiselessly. The serpent of science for good and evil, Midgard's snake, the most wonderful of all ocean wonders—our great sea-serpent.—[Scribner's Monthly.]

The Famous Organ of Friburg and its Jealous Keeper.

The wrighter of "Musical Recollections of the Last Half Century," in Finley's Magazine, tells this good story of Mendelssohn:

Great as Mendelssohn was as a composer, I believe he was far greater as a pianist and as an organist. Under his hand each instrument "discoursed" after a manner as original as it was captivating. Scarcely had he touched the keyboard than something that can only be explained as similar to a pleasurable electric shock passed through his hearers and left them spellbound—a sensation that was only dissolved as the last chord was struck and when one's pent-up breath seemed as if only able to recover its usual action by means of a gulp or sob.

An anecdote relative to this feeling I may introduce, as told me by Sir Michael Costa. On one occasion of Mendelssohn's being in Switzerland, he and Sir Michael met at the church of Friburg in which building the organ is of such world-wide celebrity that few persons—especially those who lay claim to any musical taste leave the town without going to hear it. At the time referred to the custodian was somewhat of a bear, and most decidedly refused, either for love or money, to permit any stranger to place his fingers upon the keys, although he himself had not the slightest pretension to the designation of an organist; and so far from showing the capabilities of the instrument, induced very many to go away under the impression that they had been "sold," and that all "Murray" and other guide books had stated was nothing better than "a delusion and a snare." Mendelssohn was resolved, by hook or by crook, to see what the Friburg organ was made of.

For this purpose he drew the custodian out, working on his weak points of character—for the old man really loved the organ as if he had been his child—but as to getting his consent, that seemed to be beyond the probability of realization. Every one, whoever had the fortune to be acquainted with Mendelssohn, must have been attracted by his winning ways, his courteous bearing and his manifestations of decided character. Whether he won upon the old man by any one of these peculiarities of his "native worth" in particular, or by their combination, can only be inferred. Suffice it to say, that after a long parley, he was permitted to try one range of keys. One hand he used at first, quietly using the other in drawing the stops, as if to attest the variety of their quality; and, when he had thus got out as many as seemed applicable for his purpose, he made a dash which completely staggered the old man, and began to play as he only could play.

The old man gasped for breath. He clutched the rail against which he was standing, and for an instant seemed as if he would drag this bold intruder from his seat. That impulse was, however, only momentary; for he soon stood, as it were, spellbound, until a break in the harmonious melody enabled him to make an effort to ascertain who the master spirit was that made the organ speak as he had never heard it speak before. Sir Michael Costa, at first scarcely knowing whether it were better to smile at the old man's astonishment, or to let events take their course, or to enlighten him at once, decided upon the former course; but at this moment the old man seized him by the arm and gasped out, "Who, in heaven's name, is that man?" But when he answered slow and deliberately, "Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy," he staggered as if struck a tremendous blow. "And I refused him to touch my organ!" he sorrowfully said. But as Mendelssohn began again to play, he gave an impatient sign that he should not be disturbed, and listened and listened as he never listened again, as if some mighty spirit had entranced him. The object gained, Mendelssohn spoke a few kind words to the old man, and so departed, leaving an impression upon his mind and heart that, no doubt, during the time that he was spared, was never for a moment obliterated.

RAILROAD REFORM is one of the subjects under consideration in the Massachusetts legislature. A law to exempt railway passengers from liability of fare unless they are provided with seats, is proposed in the State senate as a remedy for overcrowding. It is to be hoped that the law makers of the Bay state will lead off in this much-needed reform.

A newly invented photometer proves that light penetrates 100 fathoms below the surface of the sea—70 fathoms more than hitherto supposed.

The new high bridge across the Missouri at Omaha has seventy of its spans already completed, eleven remaining to be finished.

The face of the sun is so spotted as to seriously suggest whether the small-pox has not got there.

THE SEA-SERPENT.

A NEW WONDER STORY.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

HERE was a little fish—a salt-water fish—of good family. I don't recall the name—you will have to get that from the learned people. This little fish had eighteen hundred brothers and sisters; all just as he; old as they were they did not know their father and mother, and were obliged to look out for themselves at the very beginning, and swim round, but that was great sport. They had water enough to drink—the entire ocean; they thought nothing about their food; it came when they wanted it. Each did as it pleased; each was to make out its own story—aye, rather none of them thought at all about that. The sun shone down upon the water that was light about them, so clear was it. It was a world with the strangest creatures, and some very horrid and big, with great gaping mouths that could gulp down all the eighteen hundred brothers and sisters, but neither did they think of that, for none of them as yet had been swallowed. The small ones swam side by side, close together as herrings and mackerel swim. But as they were swimming their prettiest in the water and thinking of nothing, there sank, with a prodigious noise, from above, right down through them, a long, heavy thing that looked as if it never would come to an end. It stretched out further and further, and every one of the little fishes that scampered off was either crushed or got a crack that it could not stand. All the little fishes, and the great ones with them, from the level of the sea to the bottom; were thrown into a panic. The great, horrid thing sank deeper and deeper, and grew longer and longer, and miles and miles long. The fishes and snails, everything that swims, or creeps, or is driven by the current, saw this fearful thing, this enormous, incomprehensible sea-eel which had come down upon them in this fashion.

What was the thing any way? Ah, we know; it was the great, interminable telegraph cable that the people were laying between Europe and America.

There was a confusion and commotion among all the rightful occupants of the sea where the cable was laid. The flying fishes shot up above the

surface as high as they could fling themselves; the blow-fish took a leap an entire gunshot in length over the water, for it can do that; the other fish made for the bottom of the sea, and went down with such haste that they reached it long before the telegraph was seen or known about down there; they poured in on the cod and flounders that lived peaceably at the bottom of the sea and ate their neighbors. One or two of the sea-anemones were so agitated that they threw up their stomachs, but they lived after it just the same, for they can do that. A good many lobsters and crabs got out of their excellent shells and were obliged to wait for their bones to grow back again.

In all this fright and confusion, the eighteen hundred brethren and sisters became separated and never again met, or ever knew each other after that; only some ten of them remained still in the same place; and so in a few hours they got over the first fright and began to be curious about the affair. They looked about them, they looked up and they looked down, and down in the depths they fancied they saw the fearful thing that had scared them—yes, had scared all, great and small—lying on the bottom of the sea, as far as their eyes could reach; it was quite thin, but they did not know how thick it might be able to make itself, or how strong it was; it lay very quiet, but then that might be a part of its cunning, they thought.

"Let it lie; it does not come near us," said the most cautious of the little fishes; but the smallest one of all would not give up trying to find out what the thing could be. It had come down from above, so it was up above that one could best find out about it. So they swam up to the surface. It was perfectly still. They met a dolphin there. The dolphin is a sprightly fellow that can turn somersaults on the water, and has eyes to see with, so it must have seen this and known all about it. They asked him, but he had only been thinking about himself and his somersaults; he'd seen nothing, had no answer for them, and only looked high and mighty.

Then they turned to the seal, which was just plunging in. It was more civil, for all that it eats small fish; but

Miscellaneous.

Genet and Catacazy.

Hot blood would soon involve Russia and America in war, even as small a matter as the dispute between Secretary Fish and Minister Catacazy. It is well to see how President Washington acted in a case not entirely dissimilar. We refer to that of M. Genet, the first minister of the French Republic, who came to this country in April of 1793, after Washington had been unanimously re-elected, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations by the existing democratic party. He was especially honored in Philadelphia. Citizen Peter S. Duponceau, secretary of a secret society of Frenchmen which met at Barney McShane's, sign of the "Bunch of Grapes," No. 23 North third street, was particularly active in securing a demonstration against the "cowardly Conservative, Anglican and Monarchists" led by Washington Phillips, S. Frenau, translating clerk of Mr. Jefferson (then Secretary of State) and editor of the National Gazette, celebrated the glories of the Paris regicides and received subscriptions for the "French Patriotic Society," at his new paper office, 209 Market street. On the 2d of May, 1793, the French frigate, L'Ambruscade came up our river Delaware, saluting with fifteen guns a vast assemblage on Market street wharf and was answered on shore, gun for gun and by loud acclamations. A cap of liberty appeared at her head foremast and stern; her quarter galleries were decorated with guilts and anchors bearing the *bonnet rouge*; from the top of her foremast floated the words, "Enemies of equality, reform or tremble; from the main mast, 'Freemen, we are your friends and brethren, and from the mizzen mast, 'We are armed for the defence of the rights of man.' The French frigate was the first precursor of the French ambassador, who reached Philadelphia on the 16th of May, and was greeted at Gray's ferry by an immense concourse of people. The bells of Christ church were rung, and an address signed by men like Dallas, Rittenhouse and Duponceau was read amid loud cheers. Genet was greatly delighted and responded in fitting terms. On the 18th of the same month, an address from the Democrats of the city was offered to Genet by Charles Biddle and others, at the City Tavern, followed by a dinner at Oeller's Hotel, at which Genet sung a song adapted to the occasion. French peculiarities became common; French ideas fashionable; and when Genet saw at Washington's house a bust of Louis XVI, he complained of the insult to France. Finally he appealed from the government to the people; and Washington, who bore his interference with great patience, demanded his recall, and he was succeeded by M. Fonchet. M. Genet did not return to France, for when he was removed Robespierre and his party were overthrown. He remained in America and was twice married—first to the daughter of Governor Clinton, of New York, and second to a daughter of Postmaster-General Osgood. He died at Greenbush, near Albany, July 14, 1834.

Russia, in 1872, (like France in 1793) is the friend of America. Catacazy has not, we apprehend, offended as grievously as Genet, and the dispute, so far as he is concerned, may be the more readily reconciled. Peace between two nations so closely connected by traditions and interests, so indissolubly united in the old past, and so joined together in the work of emancipation and sympathy in the recent past, and in every hour of the present is a consideration too potent to be lightly sacrificed.—[Phil. Press.]

Patents.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors for the week ending January 16, 1872, and each bearing that date. FURNISHED THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE BY COX & COX, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.:
Prop for Buggy Tops, A. Huff et al., Louisville, Ky.
Feed Gauge for Printing Press, E. N. Maxwell, Louisville, Ky.
Harvesters (reissue), Thomas Berry, Louisville, Ky.
Child's Cradle, J. L. Riter, Brownsville, Ind.
Composition for covering Blackboards, N. V. Evans, Winslow, Ind.
Harvester Cutter, J. A. Bonham, Lovely Dale, Ind.
Draft Regulator for Plows, M. Prillaman, Tipton, Ind.
Table (design), W. H. Groff, Lawrenceburg, Ind.
Rotary Engine, J. B. Faucett, Pope's Station, Miss.
Cotton Press, W. W. Anderson, Wartrace, Tenn.
Watchmaker's Lathe, G. Hunziker, Summit, Miss.
Fireplace, M. Moore, Bartlett, Tenn.
Motive Power, A. Bouchard, New Orleans, La.

A physician has discovered that nightmare, in nine cases out of ten, is produced from owing a bill to the printer.

A Protest Against the Tariff.

A protest, signed by about 300 individuals and firms, principally engaged in the boot and shoe manufacture in New England, is being circulated for additional signatures, with the view of presenting the subject to Congress for a modification, or repeal, of the import duties on leather and cotton and silk, ribbon, webbing, lastings, serge, &c., and all other articles which enter largely into the manufacture of boots and shoes. The protest sets forth the following facts:

"The tax upon our leather amounts to 35 per cent. From the earliest period of our history, Americans have enjoyed such advantages in the manufacture of leather as have enabled them to undersell all competing nations. This tax, therefore, is totally unnecessary as a protective measure.

"The duties on cotton and silk ribbon webbing are 35 and 50 per cent. respectively. As few of these goods are manufactured in this country, these protective duties are benefits to the few and burdens to the many. The duties on lastings and serges are 5 per cent. Although these highly protective duties have been levied for four years, they have succeeded in inducing only two establishments to engage in making these articles, and that to a limited extent. Moreover, the quality of their products is no inferior to supercede the imported goods.

"The combined taxes upon all the articles forming the materials of our industry yield the government a revenue of only \$3,500,000, while they impose upon the manufacturers of boots and shoes a tax of \$18,000,000—which must eventually be paid by the wearers of these necessary articles."

The Supreme Court on Monday affirmed the constitutionality of the legal tender law and overruled so much of the decision in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold as ruled the legal tender acts unwarranted by the Constitution, so far as they apply to contracts made before their enactment. Judge Strong read the opinion of the court, and Justice Brady read an opinion sustaining it. Three of the judges who dissented read opinions also. The Court stood five to four—all of the judges who agreed in the decision of Hepburn vs. Griswold maintaining their original opinions.

Senator Sumner has introduced a bill for the reduction of taxation and providing for a stamp act of seventy-five cents per gallon on whiskey, the reduction to take place July 1, 1872. Also for the abolishment of the internal revenue bureau September 1, 1872. He selects the latter date because at that time it will be just ten years since the bureau went into operation. The finance committee of the Senate had under consideration during the recess a measure substantially identical with Mr. Sumner's.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a tax must be paid upon dividends declared out of the earnings of 1871, and upon the interest and coupons representing the interest which accrued in that year, even though the dividends are not declared or the interest is not payable until after December 31, 1871; and that the corporations mentioned in section 15, of the act of July the 4, 1870, should withhold the tax from the holders of their stocks and bonds.

The imports of foreign dry goods this year, compared with last, increased every month up to October. The returns for that month showed a decrease; those for November also present a falling off, amounting to nearly one million of dollars. The imports for eleven months in the year foot up the heavy aggregate of \$128,461, 188 gold value, against \$101,564,288 same period last year, and \$90,957,638 the preceding year.

The Alabama Claims.

The following is a summary of the claims filed for losses by the several cruisers:
By the Alabama.....\$6,247,600 88
By the Boston.....400 00
By the Chickamauga.....95,654 85
By the Florida.....3,898,000 31
By the Georgia.....383,976 50
By the Nashville.....69,536 70
By the Reuben.....20,334 52
By the Saline.....5,540 00
By the Shenandoah.....6,488,320 31
By the Sumter.....10,695 83
By the Tallahassee.....579,955 53
Total.....\$17,900,633 46
For losses by increased war premiums.....1,129,795 61
Total.....\$19,021,429 07

The Rothschilds are said to have expressed their readiness to take \$500,000,000 of the new funded debt of the United States, part at 5 per cent. and part at 4.

The Georgia legislature has passed a bill providing for the redemption or exchange of bonds of the State of Georgia and the payment of the interest thereon.

In Georgia the planters propose to raise their own provision crops this year.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The following is the railroad tariff to the points mentioned below:

Rates of freight from Louisville to	Wheat, 100 lbs and over	Wheat, 50 lbs and over	Wheat, 25 lbs and over	Wheat, 10 lbs and over	Wheat, 5 lbs and over	Wheat, 2 lbs and over	Wheat, 1 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2 lb and over	Wheat, 1/4 lb and over	Wheat, 1/8 lb and over	Wheat, 1/16 lb and over	Wheat, 1/32 lb and over	Wheat, 1/64 lb and over	Wheat, 1/128 lb and over	Wheat, 1/256 lb and over	Wheat, 1/512 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1024 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2048 lb and over	Wheat, 1/4096 lb and over	Wheat, 1/8192 lb and over	Wheat, 1/16384 lb and over	Wheat, 1/32768 lb and over	Wheat, 1/65536 lb and over	Wheat, 1/131072 lb and over	Wheat, 1/262144 lb and over	Wheat, 1/524288 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1048576 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2097152 lb and over	Wheat, 1/4194304 lb and over	Wheat, 1/8388608 lb and over	Wheat, 1/16777216 lb and over	Wheat, 1/33554432 lb and over	Wheat, 1/67108864 lb and over	Wheat, 1/134217728 lb and over	Wheat, 1/268435456 lb and over	Wheat, 1/536870912 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1073741824 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2147483648 lb and over	Wheat, 1/4294967296 lb and over	Wheat, 1/8589934592 lb and over	Wheat, 1/17179869184 lb and over	Wheat, 1/34359738368 lb and over	Wheat, 1/68719476736 lb and over	Wheat, 1/137438953472 lb and over	Wheat, 1/274877906944 lb and over	Wheat, 1/549755813888 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1099511627776 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2199023255552 lb and over	Wheat, 1/4398046511104 lb and over	Wheat, 1/8796093022208 lb and over	Wheat, 1/17592186044416 lb and over	Wheat, 1/35184372088832 lb and over	Wheat, 1/70368744177664 lb and over	Wheat, 1/140737488355328 lb and over	Wheat, 1/281474976710656 lb and over	Wheat, 1/562949953421312 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1125899906842624 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2251799813685248 lb and over	Wheat, 1/4503599627370496 lb and over	Wheat, 1/9007199254740992 lb and over	Wheat, 1/18014398509481984 lb and over	Wheat, 1/36028797018963968 lb and over	Wheat, 1/72057594037927936 lb and over	Wheat, 1/144115188075855872 lb and over	Wheat, 1/288230376151711744 lb and over	Wheat, 1/576460752303423488 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1152921504606846976 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2305843009213693952 lb and over	Wheat, 1/4611686018427387904 lb and over	Wheat, 1/9223372036854775808 lb and over	Wheat, 1/18446744073709551616 lb and over	Wheat, 1/36893488147419103232 lb and over	Wheat, 1/73786976294838206464 lb and over	Wheat, 1/147573952589676412928 lb and over	Wheat, 1/295147905179352825856 lb and over	Wheat, 1/590295810358705651712 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1180591620717411303424 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2361183241434822606848 lb and over	Wheat, 1/4722366482869645213696 lb and over	Wheat, 1/9444732965739290427392 lb and over	Wheat, 1/18889465931478580854784 lb and over	Wheat, 1/37778931862957161709568 lb and over	Wheat, 1/75557863725914323419136 lb and over	Wheat, 1/151115727451828646838272 lb and over	Wheat, 1/302231454903657293676544 lb and over	Wheat, 1/604462909807314587353088 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1208925819614629174706176 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2417851639229258349412352 lb and over	Wheat, 1/4835703278458516698824704 lb and over	Wheat, 1/9671406556917033397649408 lb and over	Wheat, 1/19342813113834066795298816 lb and over	Wheat, 1/38685626227668133590597632 lb and over	Wheat, 1/77371252455336267181195264 lb and over	Wheat, 1/154742504910672534362390528 lb and over	Wheat, 1/309485009821345068724781056 lb and over	Wheat, 1/618970019642690137449562112 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1237940039285380274899124224 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2475880078570760549798248448 lb and over	Wheat, 1/4951760157141521099596496896 lb and over	Wheat, 1/9903520314283042199192993792 lb and over	Wheat, 1/19807040628566084398385987584 lb and over	Wheat, 1/39614081257132168796771975168 lb and over	Wheat, 1/79228162514264337593543950336 lb and over	Wheat, 1/158456325028528675187087900672 lb and over	Wheat, 1/316912650057057350374175801344 lb and over	Wheat, 1/633825300114114700748351602688 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 lb and over	Wheat, 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 lb and over	Wheat, 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 lb and over	Wheat, 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 lb and over	Wheat, 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 lb and over	Wheat, 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 lb and over	Wheat, 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 lb and over	Wheat, 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 lb and over	Wheat, 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 lb and over	Wheat, 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 lb and over	Wheat, 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 lb and over	Wheat, 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 lb and over	Wheat, 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 lb and over	Wheat, 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 lb and over	Wheat, 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 lb and over	Wheat, 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 lb and over	Wheat, 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152 lb and over	Wheat, 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304 lb and over	Wheat, 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608 lb and over	Wheat, 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 lb and over	Wheat, 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 lb and over	Wheat, 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 lb and over	Wheat, 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 lb and over	Wheat, 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 lb and over	Wheat, 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648 lb and over	Wheat, 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296 lb and over	Wheat, 1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592 lb and over	Wheat, 1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184 lb and over	Wheat, 1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368 lb and over	Wheat, 1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736 lb and over	Wheat, 1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472 lb and over	Wheat, 1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944 lb and over	Wheat, 1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552 lb and over	Wheat, 1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104 lb and over	Wheat, 1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208 lb and over	Wheat, 1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416 lb and over	Wheat, 1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832 lb and over	Wheat, 1/89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664 lb and over	Wheat, 1/178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328 lb and over	Wheat, 1/356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656 lb and over	Wheat, 1/713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2854495385411919762116571938898990272765493248 lb and over	Wheat, 1/5708990770823839524233143877797980545530986496 lb and over	Wheat, 1/11417981541647679048466287755595961091061972992 lb and over	Wheat, 1/22835963083295358096932575511191922182123945984 lb and over	Wheat, 1/45671926166590716193865151022383844364247891968 lb and over	Wheat, 1/91343852333181432387730302044767688728495783936 lb and over	Wheat, 1/182687704666362864775460604089535377456991567872 lb and over	Wheat, 1/365375409332725729550921208179070754913983135744 lb and over	Wheat, 1/730750818665451459101842416358141509827966271488 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1461501637330902918203684832716283019655932542976 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2923003274661805836407369665432566039311865085952 lb and over	Wheat, 1/5846006549323611672814739330865132078623730171904 lb and over	Wheat, 1/11692013098647223345629478661730264157247460343808 lb and over	Wheat, 1/23384026197294446691258957323460528314494920687616 lb and over	Wheat, 1/46768052394588893382517914646921056628989841375232 lb and over	Wheat, 1/93536104789177786765035829293842113257979682750464 lb and over	Wheat, 1/187072209578355573530071658587684226515959365500928 lb and over	Wheat, 1/374144419156711147060143317175368453031918731001856 lb and over	Wheat, 1/748288838313422294120286634350736906063837462003712 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1496577676626844588240573268701473812127674924007424 lb and over	Wheat, 1/2993155353253689176481146537402947624255349848014848 lb and over	Wheat, 1/5986310706507378352962293074805895248510699696029696 lb and over	Wheat, 1/11972621413014756705924586149611790497021399392059392 lb and over	Wheat, 1/23945242826029513411849172299223580994042798784118784 lb and over	Wheat, 1/47890485652059026823698344598447161988085597568237568 lb and over	Wheat, 1/95780971304118053647396689196894323976171195136475136 lb and over	Wheat, 1/191561942608236107294793378393788647952342390272950272 lb and over	Wheat, 1/383123885216472214589586756787577295904684780545900544 lb and over	Wheat, 1/766247770432944429179173513575154591809369561091801088 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1532495540865888858358347027150309183618739122183602176 lb and over	Wheat, 1/3064991081731777716716694054300618367237478244367204352 lb and over	Wheat, 1/6129982163463555433433388108601236734474956488734408704 lb and over	Wheat, 1/12259964326927110866866776217202473468949912977468817408 lb and over	Wheat, 1/24519928653854221733733552434404946937899825954937634816 lb and over	Wheat, 1/49039857307708443467467104868809893875799651909875269632 lb and over	Wheat, 1/98079714615416886934934209737619787751599303819750539264 lb and over	Wheat, 1/196159429230833773869868419475239575503198607639501078528 lb and over	Wheat, 1/392318858461667547739736838950479151006397215279002157056 lb and over	Wheat, 1/784637716923335095479473677900958302012794430558004314112 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1569275433846670190958947355801916604025588861116008628224 lb and over	Wheat, 1/3138550867693340381917894711603833208051177722232017256448 lb and over	Wheat, 1/6277101735386680763835789423207666416102355444464034512896 lb and over	Wheat, 1/12554203470773361527671578846415332832204710888928069025792 lb and over	Wheat, 1/25108406941546723055343157692830665664409421777856138051584 lb and over	Wheat, 1/50216813883093446110686315385661331328818843555712276103168 lb and over	Wheat, 1/100433627766186892221372630771322662657637687111424552206336 lb and over	Wheat, 1/20086725553237378444274526154264532531527537422284910412672 lb and over	Wheat, 1/40173451106474756888549052308529065063055074844569820825344 lb and over	Wheat, 1/80346902212949513777098104617058130126110149689139641650688 lb and over	Wheat, 1/160693804425899027554196209234116260252220299378279283301376 lb and over	Wheat, 1/321387608851798055108392418468232520504440598756558566602752 lb and over	Wheat, 1/642775217703596110216784836936465041008881197513117133205504 lb and over	Wheat, 1/1285550435407192220433569673872930082017762395026234266411008 lb and over	Wheat, 1/257110087081438444086
-------------------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--------------------------------

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

JOHN W. CLARKE, Editor
C. H. CLARKE, Assistant.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN THE SOUTHWEST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy one year.....\$ 3.00
Three copies one year.....8.00
Five copies one year.....12.00
Ten copies one year (and one together up of club).....25.00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Ten lines of Nonpareil (this size) type constitute a square.

One square (10 lines) 1 month.....\$ 5.00
Two squares (20 lines) 1 month.....9.00
Three squares (30 lines) 1 month.....12.00
One-fourth column (1 month).....2.00
One-half column (1 month).....3.00
One column (1 month).....5.00
Ten-line cards, 65 year.....15.00
Displayed cards, one each inch of column per year.....20.00

Business cards with cuts, or covering double columns, will be charged by special agreement.

Editorial business notices, 20 cents; or line, each subsequent insertion, 10 cents per line.

LETTER CIRCULAR.

A letter circular price current is published every Thursday, and is delivered to subscribers in any quantity needed at 3 cents per copy.

All communications should be addressed to

JOHN W. CLARKE,
Louisville, Ky.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS—PREMIUMS.

All persons who desire it will be furnished one paper, the Trans-Atlantic Magazine, 1 e American Stock Journal, or the Prairie Farmer, at the following rates:

The Gazette and Trans-Atlantic Magazine, one year.....\$4.00
The Gazette and American Stock Journal, one year.....4.00
The Gazette and American Stock Journal, one year.....4.00

Agents allow 20 per cent. commission on all subscriptions sent as per advertisement on page three.

All remittances to us for subscription, etc., must be made by postal order, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express, prepaid.

JOHN W. CLARKE,
Editor, Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

Our authorized agents in other cities to contract for advertisements, etc., are as follows:

George P. Russell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.
Fitch & Tamm, 25 Broadway, New York.
Deane & Russell, 25 Broadway, New York.
Graham & Hoffman, 4 South Street, Baltimore.
T. C. Evans, 107 Washington Street, Boston.
Vanocet & White, 816 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, : : : JAN. 27, 1872

CONTENTS.

SECOND PAGE.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.—Poetry: Nobody Kissed me (Goodnight); The Bonnie Hands that Make Good Bread; The Organ-River; St. Lucy; The Sea-Serpent; A New Wonder-Story; by Eliza Christian Anderson.

THIRD PAGE.

General and Catering; Interests; A Protest Against the Tariff; Items; The Alabama Claims; Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE.

Railway Departures; Arrival and Closing of the Mail; Newspaper Laws; Advertisements; Interests; Landings and Distances on White River, etc.; Money Orders; Foreign Weights and Measures; Weights and Measures as recognized by the laws of the United States; Stamp Duties; Memoranda Concerning Nails; Suggestions for Handling Tobacco; Useful Facts for Grocers; High Prices of Interest; Weights of Various Kinds of Produce per Bushel; Westward Bound Freight; Redemption of Mutilated Currency; Boat and Skoe Quota; Commercial Tables.

SEVENTH PAGE.

Wife Hogs Pay Feeding Hogs; New and Rare Fruits; Advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Joseph T. Thompson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods, page 5.

B. M. Watson, Seed Warehouse, &c., page 3.

For Louisville Wholesale Price Current See Eighth Page.

Miniature Almanac.

JANUARY, 1872.

MOON'S PHASES.	THE SUN.	RAIN & SNOW.
D.	M.	H.
1	11	11
2	12	12
3	1	1
4	2	2
5	3	3
6	4	4
7	5	5
8	6	6
9	7	7
10	8	8
11	9	9
12	10	10
13	11	11
14	12	12
15	1	1
16	2	2
17	3	3
18	4	4
19	5	5
20	6	6
21	7	7
22	8	8
23	9	9
24	10	10
25	11	11
26	12	12
27	1	1
28	2	2
29	3	3
30	4	4
31	5	5

To Advertisers.

Advertisers and business men are hereby reminded that they would best consult their own interests by using the columns of the GAZETTE. It is devoted exclusively to the commercial, manufacturing and material interests of the city, and circulates widely among business men, merchants and financiers in every city and State in the Union. It is devoted to active, business pursuits and has a larger general circulation than any paper in the city or State, and is read for business and trade information and not for political or sensational news. An advertisement in the GAZETTE will be read and appreciated.

Change of Firm.

We notice our old friends, Archibald & Davis have, associated with them in their business, Mr. M. J. Haden, of Woodford County, Ky. The style of the new firm will be Archibald, Davis & Haden. They have removed to a large and commodious building more suitable to the requirements of their rapidly increasing trade. Their new location is No. 77, Main Street, (N. E.) between 7th and 8th.

Important to Tobacco Merchants.

Mr. G. Uriarte, the Spanish Consul-General at New York, has issued proposals for supplying the Spanish Government twenty millions kilograms of Virginia and Kentucky tobacco. Estimating the kilogram at 2.2 pounds, and the average weight of Virginia and Kentucky lugs, say 1,500 pounds per hhd., we find that the Spanish Government will require for the year 1872 not less than thirty thousand hhd. of our tobacco.

Our Manufacturing Interests.

Louisville, through its great natural advantages and situation as a trade center in a healthy and salubrious climate, with pure air, and the best and most bountiful supply of water, is an important manufacturing city, and should take the lead of all others in the West or South. With a population now exceeding 150,000, the city embraces an area of sufficient scope to contain upwards of 500,000 inhabitants and not have a single crowded or contracted avenue or street. The city limits, from the East to the West, include upwards of seven miles of paved and gas-lit avenues. From the Woodland Garden and Butchertown on the East, to Portland and West Louisville on the West end, is more than seven miles; with free wells with pumps of the purest spring water on every square. In addition to this the beautiful and classic Beargrass creek (on which stream the first flour mill in the then Western wilds, was erected) meanders through the East end, irrigating and watering the garden spots through which it courses; while its banks are lined with public buildings and institutions, as well as manufacturing establishments of divers kinds, representing many millions of capital in that quarter alone.

The city on the North, the West and the South is bounded by the Ohio, the beautiful river which makes Louisville a peninsula, the city being laid out in squares, with streets running at right angles North and South, East and West, all on an elevated plateau, Main street being sixty feet above high water mark. The river at its greatest floods, which were in 1825, 32-40-50-62 and -67, had a channel depth varying from 54 to 62 feet of water at the foot of the falls, which forms the Northern boundary of the city. This clearly indicates the high and healthy location of the city, which is dry although surrounded by water, and is admirably laid out, paved and ventilated, being fully sixty feet above the highest floods known to the country, and having the most abundant, best, continuous, steady, and uninterrupted water power on the continent. The Western limits are the river's bank which makes a bend encircling the city on three sides, and the West end is being devoted almost exclusively to family residences, from the neat cottage of the mechanic and laboring man, to the most capacious mansion of the wealthy residents, all having room and verge enough for flower gardens, fruit-trees and vegetables to be cultivated and grow on the premises of each. This is an attractive feature of the city and adds immeasurably to its beauty and health, and we can here state the significant fact that the real estate owners have determined to sell dwelling sites to whoever will build, improve and locate upon them, at prices ranging from \$10. to \$30. per foot, on credit of one, two and three years.

The famous Louisville and Portland ship and steamboat canal, the most stupendous work of the country, being cut through the solid bed of rock or lime stone which forms the bed of the river, runs through the Northern part of the city, extending from the head to the foot of the falls, a distance of three miles. During the past two years the general government, which owns the work excepting five shares, has expended \$750,000 in widening and deepening the canal, which is now 80 feet wide at the locks, and 90 feet wide in the channel, with several basins each 200 feet in width, along its course. The canal of itself is a great water power, and if utilized as such it would double the present population of the city, and its banks extending three miles on either side, now vacant, would provide space for ten thousand piddings, residences and factories. The only improvements that now line the banks of the canal are the iron foundries at the mouth, the coal or cement elevators at the first basin, the great railroad bridge depot and buildings of the Ohio river bridge; a tance toward the mouth, the Petroeum oil refinery, the cooperage factories, the cement pipe works and the canal offices and shops. At the foot of the falls, along the upper or Northern side of the mouth of the canal, is that portion of the city known as Shippingport, the life time residence of James Porter Esq., the Kentucky Giant; along the lower side of the mouth of the canal bordering the river's bank are upper Portland, then Portland proper and West Louisville, forming the Twelfth ward of the city. Here building lots can be purchased at \$5 to \$10 per foot on paved streets, the main avenues being lit with gas.

The city from the river (the Northern limit) extends due South fifteen squares, all improved beyond the Nashville depot and machine shops, on and South of Broadway, which forms a busy community of its own, around this center clusters many beautiful residences, as well as busy marts and buildings devoted to the manufacturing arts. The city from its center to

its circumference in all directions, is radiated with well-regulated street railways, and every passenger is conveyed from one extreme to the other—a distance of seven miles—for five cents, or less than one cent per mile, for a ride from residence to place of business, the cars running regularly from daybreak to midnight. The water-power of the falls, as we clearly demonstrated in the annual review of the Board of Trade, in 1869, is the great lever to be used to make Louisville the seat of empire, manufacturing cities in the United States and of America. The investment of one million capital, add the aid of the city and real estate owners, is all that is demanded to utilize the never-ending, forever-enduring water-power at our feet. It is cheaper and more durable, as well as better and safer than steam. The raw products, cotton, iron, hemp, and flax are abundant accessible and cheaper than at any other manufacturing center, with a water section averaging 2,500 feet by 4 feet, extending three miles along the river with a fall of twenty-seven feet, and a current of over five miles per hour, equal to 168,000 horses, or twenty-five times the power of all our foundries and factories, and sooty, smoking Pittsburgh combined.

The Kentucky Tobacco Law Repeal.

According to the existing law the Governor of Kentucky is empowered to appoint inspectors and weighers of leaf tobacco sold by the warehousemen at their daily auction sales in this city, and at every session of the Legislature the question of amendment, change, or repeal, is agitated. This is exceedingly vexatious and injurious to the trade, the producers, the buyers and the warehousemen. The latter have a long experience, as well as a vast amount of money invested in the business, with six regularly constituted and organized auction warehouses, who, together with the buyers, have too much money at stake to be continually jeopardized by legislative agitation.

During the present session of the Legislature, action has been taken calling upon the Tobacco Board of Trade of this city for an expression of opinion in regard to the tobacco law. To this they have promptly responded, and with unanimity of action, without one dissenting voice, ask for the repeal of the law, or as much of it as refers to inspectors and weighers. The sale and inspection of leaf tobacco can be better and more satisfactorily managed by the proprietors of the warehouses than by others. Every business interest and trade should be managed by those who conduct it, as they are both interested and responsible and best know their own business. Mr. P. Mequiar, President of the Tobacco Board, through the unanimous decision of the members, sent the communication, or protest, to the Speaker of the House, and it is to be hoped it will be promptly acted upon, in compliance with the wishes of the trade in this city, and let the tobacco trade, like any other business pursuit, stand upon its own merits. The warehousemen can best regulate the inspection, weighing and selling of tobacco, and fairly represent the producer and protect his interests. They have the confidence of the planters and are responsible and reliable.

Iron Pipe Foundry Burned.

Sunday morning last, the extensive cast iron foundry of Dennis Long & Co. was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$175,000, covered by only a small amount of insurance. The fire, before the alarm was given, had made considerable headway, which, together with insufficient water conveniences and the delay of the Fire Department, involved the destruction of the foundry and its contents. This foundry is situated in the East end near the river, on Fulton street above Preston, and is a branch of the Union Foundry belonging to the same firm. The building was supposed to be fire-proof but accidentally took fire on the inside and was thus destroyed.

This foundry is known as the Union Pipe Works, consuming about one thousand tons of iron per month in the manufacture of the largest sized gas and water pipes, having contracts all over the Southwest and North, including Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile and intermediate points. The product of the work of this branch of the manufacturing and mechanical establishment of Louisville by this foundry alone, exceeds half a million dollars annually. The public and those with whom the Union Pipe Works have contracts will be glad to learn that all the orders on hand will be promptly filled at the other branch of the establishment, and in a few weeks the proprietors announce that, Phoenix like, the burnt foundry will rise from its ashes renewed in capacity and durability, with no suspension whatever of their work either in making pipes, or foundry business or engine building.

LOTTERIES.

The Public Library Scheme—Its Funds—Who Got Them?

Since the drawing of the lottery of the so-called Public Library of Kentucky, considerable discussion, by way of newspaper communications, has taken place. Several calls, from time to time, have also been made for an exhibit of the affairs of this grand lottery scheme. It was hoped that, during the controversy, some information in this regard would be vouchsafed the public. As yet, no publication, or official statement, as to how the \$350,000 was disbursed, has been given. The public do not care a fig for the quarrel now going on between Mr. Dembitz, of the Louisville Library Association, and "Libricum Publicum," of the Public Library of Kentucky lottery scheme. What is of importance to them, and of which they want information, is "what disposition has been made of the \$350,000 obtained from the sale of tickets in the lottery?"

In the absence of any official data, we give the following statement, which, we are assured, can be relied upon as approximately correct:

The sale of tickets produced the sum of \$350,000
Amount distributed for prizes.....102,000
Commission (2 per cent.) on sales of tickets.....7,000
Cash paid to Mr. Peters, manager.....25,000
Cash reserved for library.....25,000
Incidental expenses.....20,000

\$350,000

Did Mr. Peters get \$25,000? If he did, how much of the \$27,500 did he also obtain? Did "Libricum Publicum" obtain any of the funds, and, if so, how much? How have the funds been disbursed, to what parties and for what services? These are pertinent queries, and the public would be much relieved by correct and satisfactory information.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, January 18.

Senate—Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, promised an early report upon the claim that women have a right to vote under the Constitution as amended. Mr. Blair reported a bill extending the benefits of the artificial limb act to all men in the army and navy regardless of rank. The amendment bill was taken up and laid over. The order of the day, the Civil Service Commission, was debated by Carpenter, Trumbull, Morton, Sherman, Frelinghuysen, Schurz, Edmonds and others. The Senate adjourned till Monday. The Senate, in executive session confirmed Jos. M. Cary, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, of Wyoming Territory, and Weston Flint of Missouri, Consul at Chinkiang. A pension bill was passed making pensions date from the death or discharge of the soldier. Mr. Braxton of Virginia was sworn in.

FRIDAY, January 19.

Senate—None.
House—A bill was passed for funding the debt of the city of Washington by the issue of six per cent. gold bonds, running not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years, to be negotiated for at a rate of discount not exceeding 3 per cent. A bill was introduced to refund to the State of Texas disbursements made prior to the war in defense of the frontier. The House then adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 22.

Senate—A memorial from the citizens of the Pacific slope, asking for a uniform system of coinage. A joint resolution instructing the President to open negotiations with Spain for the cession of Cuba to the United States. A petition from the widow of Gen. R. E. Lee, offering to give the Government a clear title to the Arlington estate for \$300,000. The postal telegraph bill was reported. The amnesty bill came up when Mr. Davis of Kentucky, moved to take up and pass his resolution declaring that no Government official shall receive gifts or appoint a relative to office. A long discussion followed. The Senate then adjourned.

House—Bills were introduced and referred authorizing the building of a railroad bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati; for the construction of ten steam sloop-of-war; for the improvement of the Tennessee river; for a public building in Paducah Ky.; to indemnify Kentucky and other States for expenditures made while defending the United States; for improving the Wabash and Ohio rivers; to amend the Constitution making Senators and Representatives ineligible to the office of President and Vice President of the United States. A report was received respecting the London syndicate, declaring all the acts of the Secretary of the Treasury legitimate and proper. The bill for extending the time for application for additional bounty till the 30th of January, 1873, was passed. A bill was introduced fixing a uniform tax of 16 cents per

pound on all kinds of manufactured tobacco. A bill was passed removing political disabilities from Herschel V. Johnson and other citizens of Georgia.

TUESDAY, January 23.

Senate—Petitions presented from Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, praying for the reduction of the tariff and repeal of the duties on coal, salt and pig-iron. The bill permitting the free importation of certain machinery for experimental mining purposes in Louisiana, passed. The amnesty bill was discussed at great length. A petition was received from sundry soldiers of the army of the Cumberland praying that the time served in that army might be allowed in the five years required by the homestead law after two years' actual residence.

House—A bill to promote the mining interests of the country, which declares that all Government lands, whether surveyed or not, are free and open to exploration and purchase, and defines certain rules governing newly-discovered mines, &c. The bill providing for an educational fund from the sale of public lands was reported. A bill was introduced authorizing mail steamship service between the United States and Mexico. The Senate amendments to a bill authorizing a New Albany (Ind.) glass-manufacturing firm to import free of duty certain machinery for making French plate-glass were not concurred in.

WEDNESDAY, January 24.

Senate—A motion was passed authorizing disbursing officers to pay duplicate checks. A bill was introduced making an appropriation to pay for carrying out such civil service rules as might be adopted by the President. The President was called on to furnish the Senate with information relating to Government expenses, receipts, losses by defalcation and embezzlement, prosecutions for the same, etc. The resolution providing for an adjournment to the 3d Monday in May, was called up and discussed by several Senators. The amnesty bill was taken up and laid aside for the Chicago relief bill which was passed all the amendments having been voted down. The Senate then adjourned.
House—The bill providing for the establishment of an educational fund from the sale of public lands came up and went over. The woman suffrage petition was presented by Butler and referred. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Commerce Committee to inquire into the condition of American commerce; to ascertain if any oppressive monopolies exist inland or on the several coasts; what legislation is necessary to revive and maintain American tonnage; whether American seamen or foreign immigrants are subject to ill-use in any American ports. The civil appropriation bill was then taken up and read to page 30 of the bill when the House adjourned.

Commercial Department.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, Jan. 25, 1872.

MONETARY.

A more easy condition in monetary affairs prevails. The demand for loans is not excessive, and an increase of funds is probable. The rate for first-class commercial paper of short date is quoted at 10 1/2 per cent, while approved stock collateral is placed at 9 per cent. It is noticed in New York that National bank notes have accumulated to such an extent that some of the banks there are loaning them for five days free of interest, if repaid in legal tenders.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.

Is in better demand, with rates quoted at 1-10 premium buying and selling at 1/4 premium.

GOLD.

Has been more steady, with little or no speculative influence to disturb the market. The new proposal of Jay Cook & Co., to negotiate the \$600,000 new 5 and 4 1/2 per cents, having failed, has had a strengthening influence upon the price. The disbursements on account of 5-20s reduced and January interest now amount to \$23,306,000.

The changes since our last report have been as follows:

Date.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Jan. 18.....	109	109	108 1/2	109
Jan. 19.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Jan. 20.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Jan. 21.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Jan. 22.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Jan. 23.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Jan. 24.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Since our last have partially recovered the decline and are now firm at quotations. The proposal noticed last week, to place \$500,000 more of the new 5 and 4 1/2 per cents, with the interest payable in London, has not yet been consummated. It is now generally conceded that all the 5-20s will be ultimately funded into bonds at a lower rate of interest.

We revise quotations:

Coupons, 1881.....	114 1/2	115 1/2
10-20s of 1882.....	109 1/2	110 1/2
“ 1884.....	109 1/2	110 1/2
“ 1885.....	110 1/2	111 1/2
“ (new) 1885.....	108 1/2	110 1/2
“ 1887.....	111 1/2	112 1/2
“ 1888.....	111 1/2	112 1/2
New 5s.....	109 1/2	110 1/2
10-10s.....	109 1/2	110 1/2

Railway Department.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

CLOSING.	Day.	Night.
Cincinnati and Eastern.	2:30 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal- ifornia and Territories.	1:45 P.M.	12:00 P.M.

St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas, Chicago, New Mexico, Nor- thern Arkansas and Nor- thern Texas.	1:45 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Memphis, Clarksville, Nor- thern Arkansas, Shreveport, Mobile.	1:30 A.M.	8:15 P.M.
Nashville.	1:30 A.M.	8:15 P.M.

Memphis and Chattanooga.	6:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Car and Atlantic and Chicago, New Mexico, Nor- thern Arkansas, St. Paul, Car, and Florida.	7:30 A.M.	8:15 P.M.

Indianapolis and Richmond Br. Knoxville.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Indianapolis and Frankfort.	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.



GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S

Unabridged Dictionary.

10,000 Words and Meanings; not in other Dictionaries.

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto; Price \$12.

Whenever I wish to obtain exact definitions, I consult it. (Schuyler Colfax.)

Every scholar knows its value. (W. H. Prescott, the Historian.)

It is one of my daily companions. (John L. Motley, the Historian, &c.)

So far as I know, best defining Dictionary. (Horace Mann.)

The best guide of students of our Language. (John G. Whittier.)

Excels all others in defining scientific terms. (President Hitchcock.)

Remarkable compendium of human knowledge. (W. A. Clark, Frow's Ag. College.)

A necessity for every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. What library is complete without the best English Dictionary?

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.

1040 Pages Octavo; 600 Engravings; Price \$5.

The work is really a gem of a Dictionary, just the thing for the million. (American Educational Monthly.)

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all booksellers.

THE SOUTH,

A WEEKLY EIGHT-PAGE PAPER

Published in the City of New York, by

TARDREW & CO.,

37 Park Row,

FOR \$3 A YEAR.

Devoted to the material interests of the Southern States, and laboring for the development of all their wonderful resources, by encouraging immigration and giving full and reliable information concerning every part of the South.

THE SOUTH

has met the cordial approval and support of all the Southern State Governments, Immigration Bureaus, Agricultural Societies, leading citizens generally. It gives information of the Railroads, Manufactures, Colleges, Societies, Cities, Commerce, Agriculture, Finance, News, Markets, Minerals. Trade in fact, everything all over the South.

A thousand copies are every week distributed through this country, North and South, and in Europe.

To make it especially valuable to every business man and household in the South, we have departments each week giving full reviews of the markets and quotations of prices of goods, and also matters of interest to every housekeeper.

Every Southern man should give his support. Every other man that wants to know anything about the South would find it well worth the subscription price.

It is an unsurpassed medium for advertising all descriptions of Southern property for sale or exchange, or for inviting labor and capital in any desired channel.

Subscribe for it at once, and induce many more as you can do so.

Special inducements in club rates and pre-views for those who will canvass for us. Specimen copies furnished on application. For sale by all news dealers.

Trade supplied by the Independent News Co., 116 Nassau street, New York, or by the American News Co.

TARDREW & CO.,

21 Park Row, New York.

jan13-3m

NANZ & NEUNER,

SEED MERCHANTS

AND

GROWERS,

FLORISTS & NURSERYMEN,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

GARDEN, No. 423 THIRD Street, between

Brooks and Kentucky.

STORE, No. 1 WEISIGER BLOCK, Fourth Street, between Green and Walnut.

Catalogues sent free to all who apply.

Excellent Interest Rules.

For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days. The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of answer to express it in dollars and cents.

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run; separate right hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure, and divide by 18.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 3.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 24.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 2.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.

Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 15.

CONVENIENT FOR REFERENCE.

When computing interest at four per cent., two places pointed off from the right of the principal gives the interest upon it for ninety days.

At 5 per cent., two places pointed off for 72 days.

At 6 " " " " " 60 days

At 8 " " " " " 45 days

At 9 " " " " " 40 days

At 10 " " " " " 36 days

At 12 " " " " " 30 days

At 15 " " " " " 24 days

At 18 " " " " " 20 days

At 20 " " " " " 18 days

At 24 " " " " " 15 days

Landings and Distances on White River and Tributaries.

From outville to mouth of White River, 505 miles.

WHITE RIVER.

From mouth of White River to

Richland 1 6

Cut-off 5 6

Wild Goose Bayou 9 15

Prairie Landing 7 22

Le Grove 5 29

Ox Bow 5 29

Scrub Grass 5 34

Foot Little Island 10 44

Head of White River 4 54

Foot Big Island 4 54

Big Creek 18 72

Indian Bay 2 74

Head Big Island 4 54

St. Charles 6 84

Anderson's Bluff 1 85

Madam's Bay 9 84

Madam's Bluff 9 84

Foreign Weights and Measures

REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a table of foreign weights and measures, which has been carefully compiled from various authentic sources, and, we believe, may be relied on as correct:

Aham, in Amsterdam.....41 galls

Almude, in Portugal.....47 galls

Almude, in Madeira.....48 galls

Almude, in Spain.....49 galls

Almude, in Portugal.....47 galls

Almude, in Madeira.....48 galls

Almude, in Spain.....49 galls

Almude, in Portugal.....47 galls

Almude, in Madeira.....48 galls

Almude, in Spain.....49 galls

Almude, in Portugal.....47 galls

Almude, in Madeira.....48 galls

Almude, in Spain.....49 galls

Imports and Exports.

The following table exhibits the Imports and Exports of the several leading articles of trade, by railroad and river, for the past week and since September 1, 1871:

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
This Week.	Previous Week.	This Week.	Previous Week.
Apples, green, bbls.	1,004	461	851
Bacon, tierces	269	709	2,241
Beans, tierces	1,000	858	1,116
Butter, packages	205	832	200
Butter, tierces	600	232	306
Coffee, pieces	265	3,651	3,794
Cotton, bales	7105	11,600	6,284
Cotton yarns, bales	48	149	39
Coffee, bags	367	367	667
Cheese, packages	1,174	2,994	1,072
Candies, boxes	218	2,994	1,072
Cement, bbls.	10	182	16,142
Corn, tierces	9,619	4,513	11,425
Cattle, head	217	1,029	178
Eggs, bbls.	435	1,580	227
Flour, tierces	6303	9,321	4,966
Hides, bundles	1670	30,000	10,119
Hops, No.	757	270	632
Hay, bales	1,470	2,742	14,062
Iron, pig, tons	104	16,723	344
Lard, tierces	218	4,771	610
Lard, kegs	1172	2,615	17,006
Malt, sacks	507	1,210	610
Molasses, bbls.	122	610	501
Cracker, packages	122	2,992	52
Walls, kegs	2,209	4,903	671
Oil, bbls.	940	3,720	3,134
Spice, sacks	1,520	31,000	1,223
Starch, tierces	704	2,475	11,841
Pork, bulk, pieces	3,918	3,177	6,336
Potatoes, bbls.	1,041	16,723	2,243
Rice, sacks	2,560	21,400	19,200
Sugar, hds.	612	7,772	44
Sugar, boxes & bbls.	318	3,682	345
Tea, boxes	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tobacco, bbls.	10,775	928	10,401
Whisky, bbls.	2,038	5,884	2,243
Wheat, sacks	288	8,200	2,243
Wool, bags	26	3,761	10

DELICATE CREATURES.—This is the phrase applied by His Blackness, the Moor of Venice to the fair ladies of Italy. It was the lovely complexion of Desdemona, such a radiant contrast to his own, that won his heart; and sooth to say, every man of discernment, considers a fair skin like a sweet voice, "an excellent thing in woman." Now this is a charm that can be acquired. There is a healthy and odoriferous toilet article, known everywhere as HUGHES'S MAGNOLIA BALM, which literally transfigures a cdy or sallow skin, suffusing the discolored face, neck, arms, and bosom with a soft, nearly tinge, and imparting to the surface a smoothness and gloss like that of polished marble. Instead of clogging the pores, like the sticky enamels, or contracting them, and thus obstructing the perspiration, like the astringent cosmetics, it cleanses the skin from all impurities and wonderfully improves its texture. This peculiarity is particularly appreciated by our rural belles, who find that the coarseness and roughness, which country air is apt to engender, are speedily removed from their faces, hands and arms by this delightful preparation.

MY FRIEND, stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive grave, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all chronic, bronchial and lung diseases it has never been equaled. Sold by all druggists.

FOR SALE.

One of Sperry's celebrated Farmers' Boilers, size 2, capacity 50 gallons. This boiler is one of the latest and best patents, is self-dumping, is made in the most substantial and thorough manner, and is the one most extensively used throughout the Northwest. The one we offer is new and complete, and is the best and cheapest in the market. Price \$36 00, packed and delivered at any railroad depot.

Apply at this office.

DR. HURLEY'S SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

WITH IODIDE OF POTASH.

THIS Preparation has long been recognized as the most eminent and reliable in the profession as the most reliable, searching and harmless alternative within their reach, and as a Blood Purifier it certainly stands without a rival. One dollar per bottle.

Dr. Hurley's AGUE TONIC.

Purely Vegetable. No Arsenic, no Mercury in its Composition.

NO CURE NO PAY, if directions be followed. No danger in taking an overdose, as we put no poison in our medicines. One dollar per bottle.

Dr. Hurley's Stomach Bitters,

Is the remedy, par excellence, for all diseases arising from debility, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, torpid liver, indigestion and all kindred ailments, where a gentle and permanent stimulant and tonic is required. Pleasant to take. One dollar per bottle.

Dr. Seabrook's INFANT SOOTHING SYRUP

THE indispensable remedy in the nursery. No more use for laudanum, paregoric, Bateman's Drops or other strong opiates. No bad effects from the use of Seabrook's. Health to the children, rest to the mother and a clear conscience to the vendor. 25 cents per bottle.

DR. HURLEY'S Popular Worm Candy

Is really all it claims to be—A SPECIFIC—removing all worms from the human system. No harmful effect from its use. Children love it. No danger in giving an overdose. 25 cents per box.

DR. SEABROOK'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.

THE Great Tonic and Appetizer. One dollar per bottle. All for sale by J. W. SEATON & CO., Proprietors, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 20-ly

The Marquis of Bute, who is perhaps the richest young man in England, is going to establish a line of steamers between Cardiff and New York, for carrying precious metallic ores to the former place and returning the product in pig metal or bars, to the latter. He has sent out an agent to this country to make favorable arrangements with the railroads that penetrate from the Atlantic coast to the mining fields of the far West.

GOLDEN PORK-HOUSE.

O. W. THOMAS & CO.,

Packers, Curers of the Celebrated Golden Hams, Breakfast Bacon, &c., and general Dealers in

Office 31 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky. Jan 13-6m

WM. HUGHES. JOHN D. TAGGART. J. W. GOSLEE. GEO. W. TABLET.

HUGHES, GOSLEE & CO.,

PORK-PACKERS,

PROVISION & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

And Curers of "Kentucky" brand of Sugar-cured Hams.

62 Second Street, Louisville, Ky. del 1-ly

HAMILTON BROTHERS.

PORK PACKERS,

PROVISION DEALERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Proprietors of the celebrated Pee-Dee Pork-house, Logan street, between Jacob and Hamilton. Curers of the celebrated d sugar-cured "Pee-Dee Hams." Business house, 64 Second St., bet. Main & Market, Louisville, Ky. del 1-ly

A. SCHOEFFEL. R. ATWOOD. A. SCHOEFFEL. JOS. BENEDICT.

A. SCHOEFFEL & CO.,

PORK - PACKERS,

General Provision Dealers,

47 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky. del 1-ly

COAL! COAL!

WM. L. MURPHY. THOS. S. HUTTONLEY.

W. L. MURPHY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Pittsburgh and Other Coal.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Peacock Pomeroy Coal.

Office, 59 1/2 Third St., near Main. del 2-6m

RENDER

COAL AGENCY,

Z. WAYNE GRIFFIN,

Superintendent.

Office: 222 Jefferson Street. (Opposite the Jail.)

Cheap Kentucky Coal always on hand. Jan 13-1m

GARDEN SEEDS

Of Choice Stock and True to Name.

EVERY VARIETY OF SELECTED

Garden, Field & Flower Seeds.

Having over 200 acres devoted to seed-growing, all wanting pure seeds direct from the

GROWER,

Should send their orders direct to us.

Descriptive Catalogues and Price List furnished on application.

COLLINS, DOWNS & CO.,

1111 and 1113 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Seed Farms near Haddonfield, N. J.

N. B.—Trade supplied on liberal terms. del 2-2m

And a full assortment of best brands Canned Goods of every description, all new, and selected with great care, purchased at the lowest cash prices and offered with a certainty of giving entire satisfaction as to quality and price. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits." oct 1-3m

C. G. BLOCK.

Importers and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN FRUITS,

Nuts and Fancy Groceries,

FOURTH STREET, bet. MAIN & MARKET

I have opened my NEW STORE, as above with an excellent assortment of goods, consisting in part of direct importations of

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, FIGS, CURRANTS, DATES, PRUNES, CIRTRONS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PICKLES,

And a full assortment of best brands Canned Goods of every description, all new, and selected with great care, purchased at the lowest cash prices and offered with a certainty of giving entire satisfaction as to quality and price. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits." oct 1-3m

C. G. BLOCK.

Importers and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN FRUITS,

Nuts and Fancy Groceries,

FOURTH STREET, bet. MAIN & MARKET

I have opened my NEW STORE, as above with an excellent assortment of goods, consisting in part of direct importations of

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, FIGS, CURRANTS, DATES, PRUNES, CIRTRONS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PICKLES,

And a full assortment of best brands Canned Goods of every description, all new, and selected with great care, purchased at the lowest cash prices and offered with a certainty of giving entire satisfaction as to quality and price. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits." oct 1-3m

PAGE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS

FARMERS' Tobacco Warehouse,

Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth, Louisville, Ky. Jan 21-ly

JAMES S. PHELPS. JOHN C. DURRETT. JOHN L. HALL.

J. S. PHELPS & CO.,

PLANTERS' TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Eleventh and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky. Jan 20-6m

J. M. HOPKINS. R. H. HIGGINS.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS,

Distillers and Dealers in

KENTUCKY BOURBON

AND

RYE WHISKIES.

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington streets, Louisville, Ky. Jan 13-ly

G. SPRATT. CHAS. A. BRIDGES.

"PICKETT"

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

SPRATT & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Corner Eighth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. Jan 13-ly

F. S. J. DONALD. R. W. DONALD, JR.

RONALD, BROTHER & CO.,

NINTH-STREET

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

Corner Main and Ninth streets, Louisville, Ky. Jan 13-ly

J. M. ROBINSON. O. T. GUTFIELD. JO. KNOWLES.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

AND

NOTIONS,

No. 223 Main Street, Opposite Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky. Jan 6-6m

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS,

OLD WHISKIES,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters.

Fourth and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky. Jan 6-11

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CORNWALL & BRO.,

Manufacturers of

STAR CANDLES, OAP

AND OILS,

Dealers in

Soda Ash, Rosin and Starch.

Office and Salesroom, 65 West Main St., Louisville, Ky. Jan 1-ly

Cash paid for Lard, Tallow and Grease.

C. G. BLOCK.

Importers and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN FRUITS,

Nuts and Fancy Groceries,

FOURTH STREET, bet. MAIN & MARKET

I have opened my NEW STORE, as above with an excellent assortment of goods, consisting in part of direct importations of

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, FIGS, CURRANTS, DATES, PRUNES, CIRTRONS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PICKLES,

And a full assortment of best brands Canned Goods of every description, all new, and selected with great care, purchased at the lowest cash prices and offered with a certainty of giving entire satisfaction as to quality and price. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits." oct 1-3m

C. G. BLOCK.

Importers and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN FRUITS,

Nuts and Fancy Groceries,

FOURTH STREET, bet. MAIN & MARKET

I have opened my NEW STORE, as above with an excellent assortment of goods, consisting in part of direct importations of

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, FIGS, CURRANTS, DATES, PRUNES, CIRTRONS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PICKLES,

And a full assortment of best brands Canned Goods of every description, all new, and selected with great care, purchased at the lowest cash prices and offered with a certainty of giving entire satisfaction as to quality and price. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits." oct 1-3m

C. G. BLOCK.

Importers and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN FRUITS,

Nuts and Fancy Groceries,

FOURTH STREET, bet. MAIN & MARKET

I have opened my NEW STORE, as above with an excellent assortment of goods, consisting in part of direct importations of

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, FIGS, CURRANTS, DATES, PRUNES, CIRTRONS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PICKLES,

And a full assortment of best brands Canned Goods of every description, all new, and selected with great care, purchased at the lowest cash prices and offered with a certainty of giving entire satisfaction as to quality and price. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits." oct 1-3m

C. G. BLOCK.

Importers and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN FRUITS,

Nuts and Fancy Groceries,

FOURTH STREET, bet. MAIN & MARKET

I have opened my NEW STORE, as above with an excellent assortment of goods, consisting in part of direct importations of

Louisville Wholesale Prices Current.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash rates; small orders at the usual advance.]

ALE AND BEER.

Ale, as to brand.....12 00a15 00

packages included.....15 50a17 50

Beer, common.....10 00a12 00

" Lager.....10 00a12 00

Porter, bottled.....1 50

BAGGING AND ROPE.

(See Special Report.)

BROOMS.

Shaker, dozen.....\$1 00a3 25

Louisville.....2 25a3 00

Common.....2 00a2 50

Broom Corn, No. 1.....1a 6

BARK.

Chestnut Oak, cord.....\$10 00a

BACON.

(See Provision Report.)

BAGS.

Gunney in bales.....15 20a20 00

Grain, 2 bushel.....2 25a2 50

" 3 1/2.....2 50a3 00

Burlaps, 4-bushel.....3 50a4 00

do 2 do.....3 50a4 00

Seamless.....2 25a3 00

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(See Special Report.)

COOPERAGE.

Iron hoop Bonbrun barrels.....\$2 30a

High line barrels, iron-hoop.....2 10a

Woodhoop (18 hoop) High wine bbls. 1 75a1 85

Oil barrels.....2 00a

Pork barrels.....2 50a

Ham barrels.....2 50a

Bacon bbls.....2 50a

Queensware tierces.....75c

Flour barrels.....1 50a